

Who would dare approach the forlorn and despairing wife, and attempt to soothe the deep anguish of her soul by a cold lecture on



the possible utility of such a law in the prevention of crime? The children, the parents, the brothers, the sisters—language can only point to them, it has no power to describe their distress. What advantages are within the reach of imagination that could offset one such case as theirs? And yet such cases there are, no doubt—and many that are very similar to it are of record.

Another objection is the difficulty of conviction when indicted for a capital offence. The very fact that innocent persons have been sometimes convicted, has a startling effect upon the Jury and the witnesses and they will hardly believe what is perfectly apparent. Hence the cunning rogue calculates his chances of acquittal, should he be apprehended and tried. He knows that the law is considered the relic of past and less enlightened opinion—that the moment a man is on trial for his life, the commission and sympathies of the people gather around him—that the utmost eloquence of the ablest counsel will be put forth in appeals to the best feelings of the heart—and he thinks that all these influences must raise a doubt in the minds of the Jury, upon which doubt he may escape unhurt. Most certainly he has examples enough to encourage him in such a belief.

Again, we object, that the execution of criminals, whether it be public or private, sheds an unhappy influence upon the community. We have now no reference to such as witnesses the scene, but those who are at home, and whose sensibilities would not allow them to be present, were nothing else to prevent. In the vicinity of an execution, the effect is great—particularly on the feelings of women and children. The man to be executed is in their view continually—he is the subject of their thoughts by day, and their dreams by night. The aggregate of suffering in the community from this source, is far from being inconsiderable. But this is not all. The tendency of this pressure upon the sensibilities is to deprive them of their life and vigor, and thereby rob the heart of one of its best and most valuable attributes.

If the execution be public, as is commonly the case, further effects of a most demoralizing nature are the result. Those in Augusta at the time of Sager's execution, will call for no proof on this point. It has been argued that public executions are calculated to make a deep and solemn impression, which must long be remembered. Doubtless such impressions are produced on the minds of many, but these are not of that class of people from which to expect crime. Those whom it would be desirable to affect solemnly, and from whom we have most reason to fear crime, make the day of public execution a day of drunkenness and profligacy. These with their attendant vices, quarrelling and fighting, were carried to such an extent in Augusta, that it became necessary for the Police to interfere, and the Jail which had been emptied of a murderer, threw open its doors to receive those who came to profit by the solemn scene of a public execution.

In conclusion, your Committee would remark that the investigation of the subject, has resulted in a thorough conviction in their minds, of the truth of the following propositions:—

1st. Capital Punishments are not enjoined upon us in Scripture, so as to impose an obligation for their continuance.

2d. The Spirit of the Gospel most clearly forbids the infliction of any punishment having its foundation in a spirit of revenge.

3d. Government has no moral right to take life, unless it be very clear that the public safety imperiously demands it.

4th. The public safety in this State does not demand the taking of life in time of Peace, and hence we have no moral right to do it.

In accordance with these views, your committee recommend the total abolition of Capital Punishment, in all cases except Treason and misprision of Treason,—and the substitution of imprisonment in State's Prison for life, as per Bill accompanying this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. ABBOT, Per Order.

#### State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

AN Additional Act, providing for the punishment of certain crimes, and for the prevention thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the laws of the State providing for the Capital Punishment of certain descriptions of offenders, be and hereby are so altered as to substitute in lieu of said punishment by death, confinement to hard labor for life in the State Prison.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That when any person shall hereafter be convicted of any crime punishable with imprisonment for life all contracts of whatever nature to which the person so convicted shall be a party, shall be affected, changed, or annulled, in the same manner as they severally would have been by the death of the person so convicted. The bonds of matrimony between the husband and the wife, as the case may be, and the person so convicted, shall be dissolved; and the person so convicted shall cease to have any title to, or interest in his own estate, real and personal, and the same shall be treated, be disposed of, descend, in all respects as if his actual death had taken place on the day when he was convicted as aforesaid; and all power and authority of whatever nature, which he might lawfully have or exercise over any other person or persons, shall, from and after his conviction as aforesaid, cease and determined as if he were dead.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provision of this Act, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

House of Representatives, March 16, 1836. This Bill having had three several readings in this house, and having been amended, was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered, with the report, to be published in all the newspapers that publish the laws of the State.

Sent up for concurrence  
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.  
In Senate, March 17, 1836.

Read once and concurred.  
JOSHUA PIERCE, President.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.  
PARIS, DECEMBER 9, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.  
FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

Surplus Revenue.

There is much controversy among the newspaper editors as to what disposal should be made of the fifteen or twenty millions of surplus revenue, which, as the whigs say, Gen. Jackson has got in his breeches pocket. Some are for renewing the splendid schemes of internal improvement, which Mr. Adams had marked out. This plan would create a ready demand for all we have to spare and more too, besides setting the States together by the ears, and furnishing materials for contention to Congress during the whole year. This experiment has been submitted to the people and rejected by them. We consider that it is pretty conclusively settled by the decision of the popular voice that those projects upon which they have stamped the seal of their reprobation, will not be soon urged upon them again. The democratic project for disposing of the surplus revenue is to employ what has accrued for the necessary expenses of the government and for purposes strictly national—for the general defence and welfare. Some such disposition should be made of that which has already accumulated, and provision made against any considerable future excess by a reduction of the revenue to the ordinary wants of the government. These are the opinions which we have heretofore expressed, when urging a reduction of the tariff. We were told then that the country would be ruined if the duties were at all reduced, although many of the manufacturers were then dividing twenty-five per cent of their capital. A reduction was made, thanks to the firmness of the democracy of our country, and we have not yet been ruined, except in the Whig newspapers which has happened so often that we are used to it and expect it as a matter of course on the eve of an election. If the revenue is larger than our wants require reduce it. Let it remain in the pockets of the people.—It is safer there than elsewhere. As to Internal Improvements they can be made better and cheaper by the people or States themselves, than by the General Government. Why should we incur the expense of raising a revenue for the purpose of distributing the same among the people again? Why incur the useless expense of collecting and distributing it again? Outwitting for the benefit of a particular class among us whose business cannot be worth pursuing if it requires for its support the patronage of the government to the amount of many millions annually. These things ought not so to be.

The whig papers of this State have recently been publishing the life and praises of Gen. Harrison, and extolling his fitness for the presidency. But recently orders have been received for changing the tune, and one of the whig papers of our State, at least admits what the democratic papers have heretofore charged them with, namely that Harrison was used merely as a "stool pigeon" to catch votes for Mr. Clay. The ambition of this latter gentleman appears not to be satisfied with one defeat, he must needs try his fortune again. The friends of Mr. Webster at the north express no little indignation, that Mr. Clay should not be willing to let Mr. W. take a turn in being defeated. They say that the people have refused Mr. Clay once and that there is no chance of his success. The South and West reply that Mr. Webster's politics will prevent his success among the opposition to the present administration in that section of the country. Now we believe them both. We believe that there will be defeat enough for both Mr. Webster and Clay, so that they need not quarrel about the division of it. They may rally all the disaffected throughout the country and vote for Mr. Anti-Van Buren, but he cannot be elected. The people understand the game and will not be bought and sold in the market by gambling politicians. They will require to know for whom their votes are to be given, and what are the principles and qualifications of the candidate in whose favor their votes are solicited. There must be a little more honesty and a little less ambition among the opposition leaders before they can hope for favor with the people.

Congress assembled this week. The message of the President, which is looked for with much anxiety, we shall publish as soon as received, though we fear that it will not arrive in season for our next paper. The approaching session is looked forward to as one of unusual interest from the topics that will be brought before it, and we shall use our best endeavors to keep our readers informed of all that is deemed important or interesting.

[From the Washington Globe.]

THE TREATY.

We quote from the National Gazette the extract and comment which follows:

"The United States Gazette of this morning avers that it has learnt what follows:

"The French king and ministers are certainly desirous of having the business settled agreeably to the treaty, but they must justify themselves to the chambers and the nation. They however, neither desire nor expect any explanation which can in the remotest degree reflect dishonor upon the government of the United States. It would be sufficient that the President in his next message should express his conviction that the French King's government had acted in good faith, (and there can be no doubt of the fact,) and to express his surprise that his former message had been construed into a menace, as the very reverse was declared upon the face of it."

"All this, however, can be nothing more than presumption. Until the treaty has been executed—that is, until the indemnity, now universal-

ly acknowledged to be due, has been paid—the President is not likely to be convinced that the French King's government, has acted in good faith; and we have no right to ask or expect that he will express in his message what he does not feel. The New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday furnishes this story."

Here the Gazette gives a long cock and bull story from Webb's paper, about a "formal demand" upon the French Ministry by Baron Rothschild, &c. (who was never authorized to make a demand, and never made one,) and about assurance unofficially, from the French Ministry that if he would cause his approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be officially communicated, it would be considered an ample explanation, &c. &c.—(a statement hereof made in the Courier and Enquirer, and probably contradicted in the Globe by authority, from both sides concerned, French and American.) There is however, nothing in these speculations and inquiries of the New York print worthy of reply—but we may and we will in support of what Mr. Walsh has said to the United States Gazette.

The print asserts, that the President should, before the first movement towards a compliance with the treaty on the part of the French King, express his conviction "That the French King's government has acted in good faith." Now let us see what the "good faith" of the French King obliges him to do, according to his own solemn declaration, as a man and a magistrate. There are his words, signed with his own name upon the treaty:

Translation of the ratification of the treaty of July 4th, 1831, by the King of the French.

We having found the above Convention agreeable in all and each of the dispositions therein contained, do declare by ourselves as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed; and by these presents signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it. Promising, on the faith and word of a king, to observe it, and cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause and under any pretence whatever. In faith whereof, we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at the Royal Palace, the thirty-first of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.  
By the King:  
HORACE SEBASTIANI.

Let us suppose that the first violation of this most sacred and sovereign act was excusable, upon the ground that the Chambers refused to appropriate—let us suppose that the delay of the King, in the first instance, in bringing the subject before the Chambers, and subsequent postponement of the fulfillment of M. Serurier's promise—that the subject should be brought to the consideration of the new Chambers at the earliest possible moment—fully accounted for; what is to satisfy the world at large now, when the money is actually voted, for the continued violation of the covenant on the part of the King, which he has solemnly vowed, on the "word of a King," shall be inviolable—shall be "observed without contravening, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause or under any pretence whatever?"

The world will say, whether the King, who has the President's express declaration, that no menace was meant by the Message—whether the King, who has Mr. Livingston's several letters, disavowing for his Government the false construction put upon the Message by the factions at home and abroad to torture it into insult—whether the King, who has already received through the same channels whence the Message reached him, the President's official approbation of Mr. Livingston's official disavowal, twice repeated in his communications, does not, in continuing to withhold the payment of the indemnity, upon the plea that this point is not sufficiently explained, contravene the treaty, not for any cause which he is pledged not to allow to operate, but for a mere pretence, which the terms of his ratification still more emphatically forbids.

The public will be able to decide hereafter, if they cannot now, what the promises and good faith of certain Kings are worth. They assuredly are very slow in fulfilling them, compared with Republican Presidents. The ratification by the President was as follows.

"Now, therefore be it known that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereto may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof."

In consequence of this, the President and Congress at once passed the necessary laws, giving France great privileges and benefits under the treaty, which she has been enjoying ever since, while not a dollar has yet been paid to us.

"Look on this picture and on this"—Republican faith and promises in America, contrasted with kingly faith and promises in France.

Melancholy.—Not long since a widowed lady, by the name of Shawway, in Sturbridge, Mass., was so unfortunate as to break her ankle by some mishap, and a few days afterwards became her own executrix, putting an end to her existence, and leaving nothing to show, as we are informed, why she committed the rash and fatal deed. More recently, last week, we believe, a daughter of the deceased, in Amherst Mass. met with a similar accident—broke her ankle—and a day or two afterwards she also committed suicide. Whether the accidents had any allusion to the sad end of these unfortunates, we pretend not to say; but the cases being similar, they are also singular.

#### REPUBLICAN JUBILEE IN TENNESSEE.

We find in the Nashville Union of the 7th inst., a long and interesting account of a Republican Jubilee, given at Nashville on the 31st Oct. last, by the friends of Gen. Jackson Mr. Van Buren, and Col. R. M. Johnson, in honor of Gov. Carroll, the Hon. Felix Grundy, the Hon. J. K. Polk, and the Hon. Cave Johnson.

At twelve o'clock, the procession was formed, and proceeded under a military escort to Tauxhall Garden, where about 1000 persons sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, Dr. Felix Robinson, officiating as President of the Day.

"Never was any similar celebration in this city," says the Union, "conducted with greater order and decorum; and never was more zeal, harmony, good feeling, and unanimity of purpose, manifested by so large an assemblage of citizens. At least five hundred attended who did not partake of the dinner, so great was the crowd. So great was the number of the company, that it was found impossible for the speakers to be heard in the Vauxhall buildings.—on this account, after the cloth was removed and the regular toasts gone through, the company adjourned, by unanimous consent, to the beautiful yard attached to the establishment, where the toasts, complimentary to the guests were repeated, and where their speeches were delivered to a truly large and attentive audience."

The fourth regular toast was—  
William Carroll.—Following the lead of a veteran, the youthful general unsheathed his sword, and bared his bosom to the bullets of the enemy in our defence. Reposing now in retirement, he raises his voice in the cause of democracy, and speaks to the old companions of his glory, as becomes an unfettered freeman.

In reply, Gov. Carroll addressed the company in a short and appropriate speech. He said in substance, among other things, that he felt more honored, more peace of mind, and more laudable pride in his present private station, than he could have felt in being elevated to the highest political station at the expense of principle. He said that his principles and adherence to the Republican party, and of course his preference of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, had been openly avowed during the late gubernatorial canvass. The consequence was, that his opponents had for a time triumphed—that he had been beaten; but he felt a conscious pride in having fallen, as a soldier should fall, sword in hand, with his face to the enemy. He concluded his speech amidst a burst of cheering and huzzas of approbation, by offering the following sentiment:—

The Memory of Thomas Jefferson.—He thought there was something of value in the preservation of the Republican party.

The sixth regular toast was—  
Hon. Felix Grundy.—Honored in his early manhood by his native and by his adopted State with the public confidence—a zealous and uncompromising Republican in the civil revolution of 1800. The principles of his youth have only been confirmed by the increase of years.

When this toast was given, and the loud cheering had ceased, Mr. Grundy rose and thanked the company for their approbation of his public course. He then proceeded to address the company, for an hour and a half.—He showed the impolicy and imprudence of running Judge White for the Presidency, and demonstrated the utter hopelessness of that gentleman's prospects. He then gave a sketch of the prominent features and incidents in Mr. Van Buren's character and life and a history of his political conduct and opinions from the commencement of the last war, down to the present time. In conclusion he referred to and upheld the right of instruction—and addressing himself to the members of the Legislature present, declared that unless otherwise instructed, he would vote for Mr. Benton's expunging resolution. Mr. Grundy concluded by giving the following toast, which was received with thunders of applause and marks of approbation:—

Martin Van Buren.—A fit successor to carry out the principles and measures of Andrew Jackson.

The eighth regular toast—  
Hon. James K. Polk.—Devoted to the rights and interests of the people—to his public duties—to the great principles of the present administration, and to the unity of the republican party.—The admiration of his countrymen shall be the reward of his patriotic services.—Brought Mr. Polk upon his feet, when he delivered, says the Union, one of the "most masterly, and eloquent political speeches ever delivered in this city."

Upon the announcement of the eleventh regular toast—

Hon. Cave Johnson.—Candid in his judgments—firm in his purposes—independent in his principles—his enlightened constituents have again hailed him as an indezible democrat, and given him still another triumphant victory.—Mr. Johnson arose, and as soon as the loud cheering by which his rising was welcomed, had abated, he delivered a most manly, clear and statesmanlike speech, upon the present state of public affairs, in regard to the Presidency, and the causes which have led to the present excitement in Tennessee. He laid bare to the examination the movements of the Washington Caucus of last winter, and exposed the influence which the Whig opposition, Bank men and Nullifiers, had exerted in producing those movements, and in bringing the Presidential question to its present crisis in that State. He said he had submitted his course to his constituents, and had been sustained in the position which he had found it his duty to assume, and concluded by offering the following sentiment,

which men with a most hearty and loud response from the company:—

Union, harmony, self-denial, concession; every thing for the cause, nothing for men, should be the watchword and motto of the Democratic party.

From among the remaining regular toasts we select the following:—

Andrew Jackson.—The evening of his life may be clouded by the malice of his pretended friends and open enemies; but the sun of his glory will shine upon posterity with unobscured and immortal splendor.

Martin Van Buren.—The "Magician"—devoted from his youth to the cause of civil liberty—circumspect and collected in the midst of difficulties—sagacious and practical in his views—equal to every emergency requiring genius and attainment. These are the words with which he laves the turbulent spirits of his enemies and dissolves all their machinations to destroy him.

Richard M. Johnson.—the veteran legislator—the gallant soldier who poured out his blood like water in defence of his country's rights. That country will soon reward him with another pledge of its gratitude and confidence.

Several other speeches were made, and many patriotic toasts drunk, which we have no room to publish. In commenting upon the celebration, the large number present, and the great unanimity which prevailed, the Union says:—"However much cause some of our friends in this State may have formerly seen for despondency, all their fears for the ultimate triumph of their own republican principles, in the pending contest for the Presidency, have now fled. In the other States, which the republicans have been united, no similar fears have been felt. The knell of the No-party Party cause has now tolled in Tennessee; and from this day forth, she will stand regenerated, redeemed and disenthralled, from the gross delusions by which a few partisans and political apostates have attempted to surround her."

From the Boston Statesman.

Mr. Clay in the field.—Mr. Clay was expected to arrive in Philadelphia on the 22d instant, and on the day previous a meeting was held in that city to nominate him for the Presidency. The New York Correspondent of the Courier, after saying that an unsuccessful attempt was made to put down the call, and giving a report that the meeting was numerously attended, and went off with effect and warmth, goes on to say—

"For the moment it may be asserted by those whose policy leads them to mislead, the public mind, that Mr. Clay has not advised or sanctioned this proceeding. If they attempt this I do not believe them. Mr. Clay is anxious to be brought before the public as a candidate for the Presidency; and if he can but obtain popular nominations in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, he will consent to be placed in the unenviable condition of a man struggling for an office which he must know he cannot obtain. The friends of Mr. Webster have nothing to expect at the hands of Henry Clay, and it is but right that they should come at once to that conclusion. From the time that Mr. Webster was nominated for the Presidency by the legislative caucus of Massachusetts, Mr. Clay has looked on him with a jealous and an envious eye, and resolved as I believe, on the destruction of his prospects. Is not this plain to the eye of the most unpracticed observer? And did not Mr. Clay, on that very occasion, say to friends from New York, in a familiar conversation on the subject, 'I place myself in the hands of my friends, and shall abide their decision? I am a candidate, if my friends desire me to be placed in that attitude?'"

Here is a pretty snarl for the savans of the opposition to unravel—another formidable opponent, in the shape of a quondam friend, ready to contest with Webster for the honor of being a candidate for the Presidency, with only the vote of Massachusetts to keep him in countenance, and with much more than an even chance of losing that! We should be glad if we could afford the opposition a little comfort in this, their hour of distress, but we should violate truth, if we were to say that we could discern a single "available" hope to cheer and support them in their adversity. Every quarter of the political horizon must seem dark to them—even "black with an unnatural night." With a party which, when combined, is but a respectable minority, they find themselves hedged about with a clan of voracious aspirants, who are anxious to be officers, but are unwilling to serve as soldiers. We pity them from the bottom of our heart, but cannot help them at present, except by advising a rigid diet and total abstinence from all exciting fluids.

"See, the conqueror hero comes!" By the latest accounts from Philadelphia we understand that Mr. Clay is about starting again for the Presidency—that a meeting to consider his claims to the office was held in that city on Saturday evening—that he was soon to be there to attend in person to the organization of his forces—and that Mr. Poulson, the veteran federal editor, has recommended to his party, to drop Webster and Harrison, and unite on "a stronger," viz. Mr. Clay. This great man, having acquired "glory enough" in his contest with Mr. Woolley, and fully established his claim to be ranked as a hero, probably supposes that such small affairs as White, Harrison, Webster, &c. will step aside, or be thrust aside, as a matter of course, to make room for him; and truly, as the federal party must have a candidate run down, we do not see why they should not take one who is used to it.—[Argus.]



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#### From the Eastern Argus. POST MASTER GENERAL.

Some of the opposition papers are clamoring for the rejection of Mr. Kendall. Why is it? Has not Mr. Kendall discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the country? Has there not been, manifestly, a great improvement in every part of the extensive operations of that department? One fact is decisive of these queries. Before Mr. Kendall took charge of the Post Office Department, there had been, for several years, a very general dissatisfaction among our opponents in relation to the management of its affairs. We do not mean now to inquire whether it was well or ill founded. Do we hear any thing of it now? No—the general feeling with the opposition is, seemingly, far otherwise. If their complaints and murmurs, under Mr. Barry's administration, were well founded, it would seem that they have now ceased; if they were then mere pretences, it would seem now that there is nothing in the management of the P. Office Department, out of which they can contrive to raise even a plausible pretext for complaint. If Mr. Kendall is then to be rejected, on what ground is the act to be justified? He has certainly been guilty of no official mis-conduct, nor any omission of fidelity or diligence in execution of the arduous and multifarious duties of his department. It will be attempted (if at all) on the ground of his relation to the present administration, and of his well known political views. But what, even in this regard, would be gained by the rejection? The country would certainly lose an officer peculiarly well qualified (and it is believed almost without a rival in this respect) for the station he now fills, and the nomination of another would follow, full as obnoxious to the opposition on political grounds, without, perhaps, any thing like the fitness of the present incumbent. We believe that the official report of the Post Master General will present his department cleared of most of its embarrassments, except such as grow out of its organization, which it is in the power of Congress alone to remodel. It will be found, we doubt not, that its fiscal affairs in particular have been conducted with signal ability, and contracts have been in every instance enforced according to their precise stipulations, and that a strict responsibility has been rigidly impressed on every species of agency connected with its management. In this state of things, whatever the Senate may decide, the people will not and cannot fail to recognize the ability and fidelity to which this branch of the public interest has been intrusted; and Mr. Kendall, in truth, has personally, but little interest involved in the decision of the Senate.

Mr. Kendall has been in his present situation long enough to develop those peculiar qualifications, which, we think, will triumph at last, over the malevolence of a portion of the Senate, and ensure his confirmation. Opposition Senators from the South and South-West, we have understood, evince a disposition to sustain him, and some of them, it is said, are very frank in bestowing their decided approbation on the promptness, energy, accommodation, and deference to the wants and wishes of the community, which have thus far characterized his administration of that department. Mr. Kendall's industry is proverbial, and his energies are always directed to the discharge of his official duties. Rigid and unsparring in his own applications, and searching in the supervision of his subordinates, Mr. Kendall has rendered the Post Office department one of the best conducted, as it is one of the most laborious, and important in all its relations with the public interest.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Pennsylvania Reporter thus expressly contradicts the assertion that Gov. Wolf is unfriendly to Mr. Van Buren.

GOV. WOLF AND MR. VAN BUREN. We have recently observed in papers professing to be democratic, one or two articles in which the position is assumed, that Gov. Wolf is opposed to Mr. Van Buren, and that his sentiments on this subject, were long ago avowed, and have since undergone no change. We feel no hesitation in saying that agreeing in sentiment with a great body of his friends in Pennsylvania, is decidedly in favor of Mr. Van Buren's election to the Presidency, and any individual who attempts to create a different impression, does so without authority, and pursues a course which a due regard for candour will not warrant, or sustain him in.

The same paper says, in relation to the nominations made by the National Convention, at Baltimore,

The opponents of Mr. Van Buren in Pennsylvania, are indulging in the hope that they be able to defeat the democratic party, and divert the vote of Pennsylvania from him. They need not lay the flattering unction to their souls. The electoral vote of Pennsylvania will, most unquestionably, be cast for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, and any attempt to defeat these gentlemen by uniting all the fragments of opposition here in favor of a Webster ticket, a Harrison ticket, a White Ticket, or (most sage and wonderful project of all!) an unpledged ticket, will signally fail. The democrats of Pennsylvania have had enough of defeat, produced by a war among themselves. They are now preparing to unite in the strong hands of fellowship and harmony—they will thus unite, and the result will be the success of the Democratic Electoral Ticket, and the Triumph of Van Buren and Johnson.

#### From the Eastern Argus.

The Globe of the 16th contains a letter from Nashville (Tenn.) of the 1st inst. from which it seems, the reaction against the White and Bell faction has already commenced. Resolutions strongly approving the present administration had passed the State Senate without opposition,

It was thought they would pass the House also by a great majority. These resolutions are, in fact, a direct censure on Judge White and his friends, and if they obtain a passage will indicate a pretty immediate restoration of Tennessee to the fraternity of the Republican States.

On the 31st ult. a great Festival was given to Carroll, Grundy, Polk and Johnson. The parade (says the letter) was equal to that of the President's visit to Nashville in 1834. Crowds flocked from the neighboring counties to join in honoring those public servants who had remained steadfast by their principles amidst all the blandishments of their former friends on the one hand and the threats of their old enemies on the other. Mr. Grundy made an eloquent speech, in which he denounced the movements and motives of the White faction, and pronounced a bold and eloquent defence of Mr. Van Buren against the slanders with which the Whig (?) and White faction in Tennessee had assailed him. Messrs. Carroll, Polk, and Johnson, severally addressed the assembly, and all united in denouncing Bell and White and in vindicating the administration. Mr. Grundy expressly declared that he should vote for expunging Clay's condemnatory resolutions, unless the Legislature of Tennessee should expressly instruct him not to vote. Meetings had been held in several counties to instruct their members to vote for expunging. Every thing indicated the return of a more sound and healthy state of public sentiment, both in relation to the administration and the republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

#### LOOK OUT.

A new emission of counterfeit \$5 bills on the Lincoln Bank, Balh, (Me.) are in circulation, so well executed that some of them were received at one of our banks this morning. They are dated July 1, 1833, from Perkin's plates.—Ib.

QUITE COMFORTABLE. The Albany Evening Journal, after publishing entire a letter from Governor Duncan of Illinois, who throws himself in the arms of the party with a hundred names and as many creeds," sums up the column of comfort thus—

Tennessee which gave almost an unanimous vote for Gen. Jackson has gone unanimously against Mr. Van Buren—Stick a pin there!—Illinois which gave her vote twice to Jackson, is dead against Van Buren. Stick another pin there!

Without stopping to satisfy the Jour. that the pins will not be likely to stay put, we will barely remind him that Rhode Island, which went against General Jackson is regenerated, and will go for Van Buren. Stick a darning needle there! Connecticut, which always went for New-England or nothing will give Mr. Van Buren her entire voice. Stick a thorn there! Maryland ditto. Stick a fork there!

And moreover, Mr. Van Buren will be elected by a majority over all the other candidates greater than that which first carried President Jackson in the chair. Stick a crowbar there! [Buffalo Rep.]

The following are extracts from the correspondence of the Bangor Whig and Courier, dated New York, Nov. 23, 1835—

The Honorable HENRY CLAY, is now in the city of Philadelphia, and will probably be in New York in the course of two or three days. On Saturday Evening, a meeting was held to consider his claims to the Presidency of the United States. What was done, I cannot now tell; but you will find the whole story in the Philadelphia papers of this morning. This movement on the part of Mr. Clay, has excited some little speculation and perhaps some surprise. I am not at all surprised; for I have for many months been satisfied, that Mr. Clay will be the last man in the world to assist Mr. Webster. Depend upon it, Mr. Clay intends to be a candidate for the Presidency—is not to be put aside; and will not surrender his claims to any man in the Union. Gen. Harrison has said publicly, and in private, that he will retire to make room for Clay; and hence you will see that the stir that has been made about the hero of Tippecanoe has been all a plan, and that the warrior of the "North Bend" has been used as a stool pidgeon to catch gulls for the Harry Piercy of the West. We had an arrival yesterday from Texas, furnishing some matters of interest.

I to-day met an old friend from Washington, who informed me, that many of the members of Congress, were already on the ground "ready for action, prepared for the fray." We shall have a very warm, and perhaps an acrimonious session. This is rendered the more probable, from the fact that the friends of Mr. CLAY, have taken ground in Philadelphia, and appear to be determined to push the "Western Harry" to the course at all hazards. It is true, that at the meeting held on Saturday evening, they recommended a Convention of the Whigs to nominate a candidate; but what did that mean? Why, that they were disposed to go into Convention provided Henry Clay, and nobody else should be the candidate of the party! Mr. Clay, and his friends are playing a deep game, and one that will ultimately be understood.—Henry Clay will not do any thing for Daniel Webster. Depend upon that, and be prepared for the result.

#### From the Boston Statesman.

There is no golden mean between Right and Wrong; they are two roads that lead to different goals. If you start in the right one, you cannot miss your way; but by all means never quit it for the purpose of telling your adversary he has taken the wrong one; for you will not only perform a thankless and useless labor, but

be retarded in your progress, and perhaps be unable to recover the right road again. What if some reprobate or ragamuffin, or outlaw, or scapagallows, straying from the other road, and waylaying you in yours, should rob you of a portion of your peace of mind, or well earned fame; never deviate from your course to pursue him—you will have his whole gang upon your back; never pause in your progress to lament your loss—you will be benighted on your way. Bear your misfortune with a good grace; and give the spoiler for his pains, your scorn and pity, and contempt.—

The robber that smiles steals something from the thief; He robs himself that speaks needless grief."

HOAX.—The Baltimore American contains an anonymous letter dated "Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 21st," which says, that on the night previous, there was a general rebellion among the free and slave negroes of that place, but that it was promptly put down, and the two principal ring-leaders Lynched. The letter itself bears intrinsic evidence of being a hoax, besides which, letters of a more recent date have been received here, which are entirely silent concerning any insurrectionary movement.— Besides this gentleman from Fredericksburg Bay, there is no such inhabitant as Mr. Jenkins, whose family is represented to have been attacked by the negroes.

A correspondent, who writes "Mr. Editor," and says that we "are a roman catholic" and have "sworn allegiance to the pope of room," and are besides "on principle on the ramagooks," we have "mad on uterpen bawl," requests us to publish a long communication. We beg to be excused. If Orator, Offen will take it back, and correct its orthography by his own "dixunory," we'll think of it.—N. Y. Herald.

The New York Journal of Commerce, stated, some time since, that slavers were fitted out at that port, and offered to prove the fact if called on. The President directed the District Attorney to call upon the editors for the proffered proof—they furnished that officer with the names of the witnesses—but he reports that the evidence is insufficient. The Jour. Com. rejoins that he did not, in good faith, use proper exertions to bring out the truth. Boston States.

We learn from the Maine Recorder that the Proprietors of lands on the Androscoggin river, held a meeting at the Cumberland House in Portland, on the 18th inst. for the purpose of adopting measures to facilitate the lumbering business on that river, by making improvements, removing obstructions, &c. The meeting was well attended. A vote was passed to petition the Legislature of the State of Maine and N. Hampshire for an act of incorporation for a company to be called the "Umbagog Company," for the purpose of erecting dams and side booms upon the river, and the lakes at its source. It is said that there are some fine tracts of timber land in the neighborhood, which will now undoubtedly come into the market with a fair prospect of a greatly enhanced value. "Bargains" are undoubtedly to be had if speculators "strike while the iron is hot." The fact is, the resources of this State are not yet half developed, and we rejoice, notwithstanding our residence in a "lumbering district," at every new discovery of a "source of wealth" among our neighbors. The State of Maine, unless something, now unseen, checks its advance and dries up its resources, is destined soon to become one of the most populous, and wealthy, as it is now one of the most important, States in the Union, and every thing which tends to facilitate this desirable end, should be encouraged, and assisted, if necessary, by all good citizens. We wish the enterprising proprietors of lands on the Androscoggin, as well as on our own river, all desirable success.—[Bangor Cour.]

A Caution.—As the cold weather has come, and large fires are necessary for comfort, it is the duty of parents to change the inflammable cotton garments of their children, for the less combustible material of woolen, in order to guard against the sad accidents, which we regret to say, not infrequently happen every year, especially at the commencement of winter.— There cannot be a fate more dreadful either to a child or an adult, than that of being burned to death; and as shocking instances have occurred, not only to children, but to females, we cannot but advert to the discovery of Richard Phillips published sometime since in an English periodical, for their prevention. He deduced from the principle of the ascension of flame, the ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes to be on fire, that the progress of the flames will by that means be instantly checked, and may be easily extinguished without any fatal injury, as usual, to the head, the face, bosom or throat. He proved this principle by the following experiment: he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and on lighting one of them at the lower end, holding it perpendicular, it was consumed to a cinder in a fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as rise two feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs, so as to be hollow, and in this situation it was five minutes burning, and the flames at no one time ascended an inch in height, and might have been extinguished by the thumb and finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of the females of every family. [Boston Mer. Advertiser.]

A Bold Impostor.—It will be recollected that a colored man, named William Lisbon, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions last

week, on charge of having knocked down and robbed a deaf and dumb man named Metaphor Chase, of New Hampshire, of his hat, coat, and shoes, and cash to the amount of \$7.50.— He gave his testimony by signs at the police office, and during the trial underwent the severest scrutiny. It turns out that he is not only able to talk, but to practice the art of swindling in the most eloquent and approved manner. The accidental discovery of the imposition has saved the poor blacky from ten years confinement in the State prison, the highest term allotted by the laws for the crime of which he was convicted. The mute has made his escape to New-Jersey. [N. Y. Gazette.]

#### The Mystery of the "Mysterious Lady" solved.

The Buffalo Advertiser states that the wonderful mystery of the so-called Mysterious Lady, is no mystery after all, as has just been discovered by the penetration of the people of that city. "On the first night of the exhibition here," says the Advertiser, "it was discovered that the fellow with the woman was a ventriloquist, and consequently that he gave all the answers, just as they had been given to him, while the Mysterious Lady sat mum, but moved her lips the while to cover the fraud! Such is the trick by which these two strolling deceivers have been pocketing a rich harvest of cash, while they filled the Gazettes with exclamation points, at their unparalleled feats! They were daily charged with the fraud, when discovered, which so disconcerted the wonder-workers, that they fled the city, without exhibiting for the remainder of the season, for which they had advertised.—[N. Y. Trans.]

#### MARRIED.

In Prospect, Mr. Willard Lane to Miss Rebecca Black.  
In Carthage, Mr. James Barrett, of Weld, to Miss Cynthia Stephens.  
In Hallowell, Mr. Joseph Staniel to Miss Mary P. Willson.

#### DIED.

In New Gloucester, 5th inst Mrs Mary, wife of Capt. Amos E. Bailey, aged 45.  
In Bangor, Mr. Isaac Parsons, aged 34.

#### NEW BOOKS!

JUST received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE.—

The PEARL, or AFFECTIONS GIFT, a Christmas or New Year's present, for 1836.—an elegant work.

Friendship's Offering, for 1836.

Ship and Shore, or Leaves from the Journal of a cruise to the Levant, by an officer of the U. S. Navy.

The Pastor's Daughter.

Young Man's Guide, by Wm. A. Alcott, 6th edition.

Young Lady's Own Book.

Daughter's Own Book, or Practical Hints from a father to his daughter.—6th edition.

Trip to the West and Texas, comprising a Journey of eight thousand miles, through New York, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, and Texas, in the autumn of 1835, interspersed with anecdotes, incidents and observations, by A. A. Parker.

Judge Story's Discourse on the Life and character of Chief Justice Marshall.

SINGING BOOKS.

Comprising a great variety, by the Doxey or single—

Schools and Musical Societies supplied at short notice and on favorable terms.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Dec. 7, 1835.

#### NEW CHEAP

#### STORE

At South Paris.

#### CYRUS THAYER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store at Paris Cape, lately occupied by Mr. James Longley where he intends to keep constantly for sale a general assortment of English, French, and American dry GOODS.

He has just received and is now opening 15 packages of desirable dry Goods, consisting in part as follows:

English, French, and American Broad Cloths, in various shades of Black, Blue, Green, Olive, Brown, Brown, Blue-Black, Wine, Red, white, fancy and black.

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#### State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.

#### TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Jacob B. Littlehale and others, representing a County road and been located and established on the Petition of Jacob B. Littlehale and others, through Andover West Surplus, and Holmes alias Reedsville, in said County, places unincorporated, and that said road was unopened and unmade, and therefore praying that a tax may be assessed upon said tracts separately, sufficient to open and make said road through each of said tracts respectively. The said County Commissioners did then and there assess the following tax or taxes on each of said tracts respectively, for the purpose aforesaid, to wit, on said Andover West Surplus.

Improved lands.	Description.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Lot known as the Littlehale farm		120	400	25 00
1 Lot do John Hibbard do		120	500	30 00
1 Lot do John Hibbard do		120	250	15 00
1 Lot do Philip Mills do		100	150	9 00
1 Lot do Timo. Glines do		100	40	2 40
2 Lots do Andrew Barker do		200	225	13 50
1 Lot do Moses & Elipha Kilgore do		100	425	25 50
1 Lot do John York do		100	175	10 50
1 Lot do John Kilgore do		100	150	9 00
1 Lot do Stephen Chase do		100	50	3 00
1 Lot do Joseph Chase do		100	125	7 50
1 Lot do Josiah Black do		100	100	6 00
1 Lot do Stephen Grover do		100	50	3 00
2 Lots do David Sessions do		240	1000	60 00
1 Lot do Jonathan Bartlett do		120	250	15 00
1 Lot do Daniel Widder do		120	375	22 50
			255 00	

Unimproved lands, to wit,  
55 Lots supposed to contain 100 acres each,  
\$500 acres at 2 cents per acre, Tax \$170 00  
9 Lots supposed to contain 120 acres each, 1080  
acres at 2 cents per acre, tax 21 60  
447 60

Also on the Township called Holmes alias Reeds-  
ville on the petition aforesaid, estimated to  
contain 27502 acres after deducting 1280 acres  
reserved for public uses, a tax of eight cents  
per acre amounting to 2204 06

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Town-  
ships, viz Andover West Surplus, and Holmes alias  
Reedsville, are hereby respectively requested to pay the  
said tax assessed on the land owned by them respectively,  
in said Townships, to Alanson Mellen, Treas-  
urer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said  
office, within six months from the date hereof, and un-  
less said taxes are paid within that time, so much of the  
land, on which the tax is unpaid in said Townships as  
may be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said  
Paris on the ninth day of June, 1836, at ten o'clock in  
the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of  
said County of Oxford.

#### State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.

#### TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PARIS, DECEMBER 8,



